

Great Rifle Range Making Dead Shots

Caldwell Establishment Handles 1,000 Men a Day, Army, Navy, State Guards and Individuals Learning Art of Making Bullseyes to Kill Huns More Quickly



At the navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., where 1,000 men may shoot daily.

THERE are two principles of firing in warfare. One is to train your guns in the general direction of the enemy position and fire them, the idea being that in a wide cone of dispersion you are sure to score fatalities. That is the German theory. The other principle is to train your guns on definite targets, the idea being that you will score more effective shots than if you endeavored to aim merely in a general direction. And that is the British and American theory.

To see the United States Marines at Chateau Thierry stopping under a spray of fire, bullets, hurtling pieces of shrapnel, to load, aim and fire—and that with incredible swiftness and coolness—aroused the unforgettable amazement of the French. But for the men there was thought of no other method. They'd been brought up that way.

In order that the new draft men may have an opportunity to learn this type of marking and firing before they go to camp the largest range in the world for small arms practice, and machine gun

practice as well, has been provided by the navy at Caldwell, N. J. The navy has the cooperation of the Associated Rifle Clubs of New York and New Jersey.

The navy has some fourteen ranges scattered throughout the country. That at Caldwell will have eventually 250 targets, and 1,000 men a day will probably be handled.

There is a brief page in the history of New York State shooting annals and home defence that links up with this story. To go back a little, as everybody knows, the New York National Guard had a range at Peekskill. Last year the guard went into the Federal service. A State Guard was started under former Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill and has now 21,000 men. They had the range at Peekskill, but no equipment.

The navy said, informally speaking, "You've got a range and no equipment. We've got a lot of men we want trained; we can provide equipment, but we have no range. We'll supply the guns and equipment if you'll supply the range in which we can train our men." The arrangement for mutual benefit was made forthwith. The navy arranged to supply as many instructors and scorers as there were targets. Instruction is given to civilians as well as to men in uniform.

Similar training is being given at the Caldwell range. The range is located four miles west of Caldwell, N. J., about fourteen miles from Park place, Newark, and about twenty miles from City Hall, New York. It may be reached as follows:

Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake division (Caldwell branch), to Caldwell. Fare, round trip, \$1.50.

Lackawanna Railroad (Newark and Bloomfield branch) to Montclair. Fare, round trip, 86 cents. Then trolley to Caldwell.

Hudson Tubes from Thirty-third street and Broadway or Hudson Terminal to Park place, Newark. Fare, round trip, 33 cents. Then trolley to Caldwell.

From Caldwell take bus or taxi to the rifle range. Trains and trolleys run at frequent intervals.

Good highways lead from Caldwell, Little Falls and Mountain View and are plainly marked.

For information on transportation write or call up Daniel De V. Harned, chairman of the transportation committee, 154 Nassau street, New York. Telephone Beekman 5460.

Individuals may visit the range for practice at any time, but it is desirable that clubs or companies arrange for dates directly with Lieut. A. H. Jenkins, com-

manding officer of the range, by telephone, Caldwell 560.

The range will be open continuously seven days in the week, and quarters will be provided with meals for a nominal charge. Rifles and other arms, together with ammunition, will be supplied, although men who desire to practice with their own arms may do so. Competent range officers are in charge of the firing line and butts and the permanent range force provides an instructor or coach at each firing point.

The course of instruction and practice is progressive and can be taken at irregular visits if necessary. Records of all firing are kept and individuals will be furnished with certificate of qualifications.

Further information may be obtained from Walter G. Libby, secretary of the Associated Rifle Clubs, 80 Fifth avenue, New York; telephone Chelsea 5424.

A letter sent out to officers of the Associated Rifle Clubs says in part: "The officers in charge of the range especially desire that a systematic effort be made to send to the range every possible man who is registered and about to go into Federal service. They will give every such man as much instruction in rifle, pistol and machine gun shooting as he will give time to take."

Yaphank Bennie Tells More Of Front Line Experiences

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my shell hole. Sure enough they let lose with that machine gun again and everybody dropped and they lade there for about five minutes and then the firing stopped and the Sargint said, "Everybody up now." But that bird wasn't talking to me Barney. If they wanted to be suckers enough to get up and be popped at that was all right for them but I certainly did not have no idea of leaving my nice little shell hole.

Well pretty soon this Sargint was passing up and down among these poor suckers working up there and I guess he couldn't find me because I heard him say, "Wheres that damn Bennie? I suppose he's hid someplace."

I just kind of laffed to myself then and just lade real quiet in my shell hole and it wasn't very long before they opened up again with this machine gun and everybody dropped to the ground. Then when it quit a minute or two they started working again but not me old pal.

I just lade there in my shell hole and after a while I gues they musta sent over some new kind of gas or something because I started feeling sleepy and drousy and I gues I must went to sleep. Anyway when I woke up or come out of this gas or whatever it was there wasn't nobody around and I couldn't hear a sole working or see nobody. It was awful dark and I got all turned around and I started walking.

Well I kept on and on and then I got scared and I got down and crawled and all of a sudden I heard voices talking low and I stopped and listened. And Barney I hope I got took a prisoner if they wasn't talking in Germin, and there I was right bang up next to the Germin wire near there trenches.

That was plenty for me Barney and I just went away from there, backing right on out and not making no noise at all. And then I walked all the way back across Nomans Land and then I hit our own wire and I started crawling through—and then what do you suppose happened Barney. Well some big milk fed boob heard me and started throwing hand grenades at me.

"Hey you damn fool stop throwing them things!" I said getting up mad as a he bee. "Im Bennie—stop throwing them bombs!"

Well he stopped then and I crawled on through the wire tearing my clothes and hurting my hands and when I got up to the trench there was the Lute standing there.

"Well where you been thats what I want to know?" he said in a ruff voice.

"I been scouting," I said. "I got a lot of valuable information. I was clean over across Nomans Land and I know just whos over there."

"Fine," he says then. "What division is it—the Old Man wants to know."

"Well I dont know just exactly what division it is but I know one thing—and that is they're Germins because I heard em talking."

"Fool—what did you think was over there—a regiment of Simese twins," he said very nasty. "Get out of my site before something unlucky happens to me."

So I just didnt say nothing more Barney but went on away and left him standing there, and if this bird ever wants any more wire mended he can go out there and do it himself. Im through. Im done, and if I was you Id marry a head nurse and adopt a whole orphan asylim before I ever went into an army like this.

BENNIE.

Vast Importance of Post War Readjustment

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hensive action is taken the whole subject should be thoroughly investigated.

"How can we longer ignore the question of post war trusts and combinations? Heretofore the German Government has been an active participant in the organization of combinations and trusts. In many cases it has not only encouraged them, but has also taken a financial and active interest in their operations. If we may judge by the reports of the various British commissions in the conclusions they have reached, Great Britain intends to out-German Germany in this respect.

"We know that it has been necessary for our own Government to do many things on a large scale which have been required by the war and the result of this policy should be carefully considered and the determination reached as to whether or not it is desirable that such a policy shall be followed in future. Undoubtedly we are going to modify our past policy in regard to large combinations. If we do not do so, in my judgment, we are going to lose our present advantageous position in world competition.

"We have by legislation permitted American industries to combine in foreign trade operations. Shall we or shall we not permit such combinations in relation to our home markets?

"The problem of Government management of railroads should be one of the first subjects to receive consideration by the committee on reconstruction I have proposed.

"I am not sure that this committee should take under consideration immigration problems, but that is a question in which the people of this country are greatly interested. Are we to permit immigration from enemy countries under the same

conditions which have obtained in the past and on the same terms applying to emigrants of neutral or allied nations?

"If my conclusion is correct as to the surplusage of labor in this country after the war, we may very well place unusual restrictions on those who have been largely responsible for bringing about this world catastrophe, and either the joint committee I have suggested or some other body should give careful consideration to this important phase of the international problems presenting themselves when we have peace.

"I do not pretend that this is in any sense a comprehensive statement of the duties or possibilities of the committee on reconstruction. At a later date I may add materially to these cursory suggestions, but I can see no reasonable objection to the immediate creation of the committee."

Aviation Tactics Win

"FIGHTING airplanes and the common house fly practise the same arts of self-preservation," said the aviation Lieutenant. "Mark the little fly which arrives on your nose.

"Heavily your hand cleaves the air to swat the difficult fly. Instantly the fly departs, easily coming back with impunity as it wishes. Chase it off your nose—lo, it circles, dodges, spirals and dives to your chin. Off your chin to your wrist. Off your wrist to your cheek—never further from its objective than an inch or two.

"All created things have their limited zones and habitats. Not so the common house fly. Every climate and corner of the earth is its home. Thus we know the airplane has a numerous future, because the house fly is an ace."